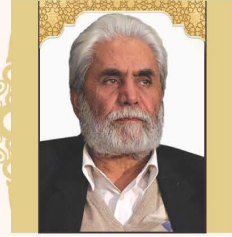




Pioneer in the Humanities of Iran

Dr. Gholam-Abbas Tavassoli



Biography ▲

Gholam-Abbas Tavassoli was born on May 23, 1935 in Rashtkhar, Khorasan. He entered elementary school (Kuttab) at the age of six and studied the Holy Quran, Persian literature and Arabic literature. After his father's death, at the age of eleven, he entered new schools and attended primary school in his hometown and high school in Torbat-e Heydarieh, then entered the Central Teachers' Institute in Tehran and was admitted to three fields of French language, literature and philosophy at the same time. He studied French language and literature and also began studying English. He then won the first rank in the undergraduate course of the Central Teachers' Institute and in addition to receiving the medal of culture, he was employed by the same institute. After a year of teaching in the Central Teachers' Institute in Tehran, he was sent to Europe with the first rank points. He continued his studies in sociology at the University of Paris. He studied sociology with scholars such as Georges Gurvitch, Jean Stoetzel, and Otto Klineberg. He received his Ph.D. from the Sorbonne in Paris in 1966, defending his dissertation entitled "La société iranienne et le monde oriental : vue à travers l'œuvre d'un écrivain anglais James Morier et d'un écrivain français Pierre Loti".

Dr. Tavassoli returned to Iran in the summer of 1966, and in addition to teaching at the Central Teachers' Institute, he entered the Department of Urban Studies at the Institute of Social Studies and Research, University of Tehran. At the request of the National University, he established the field of sociology at the Faculty of Literature of that university and taught some courses there. In 1971, he was transferred from the Central Teachers' Institute to the University of Tehran. After a while, with the establishment of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tehran, until 1977, he was the director of the Department of Sociology and the head of the faculty's publications. And this year, he continued his studies and used his sabbatical leave at the Universities of Berkeley and Hayward, California. He returned to Iran in 1978 and after the revolution he was the president of the University of Isfahan until 1980. During the Cultural Revolution, until the reopening of the universities, he was in charge of the humanities planning department at the Cultural Revolution Headquarters. In 1985, he was re-elected as the director of the Department of Sociology, University of Tehran, and a year later, he was appointed dean of the faculty. He has also been instrumental in establishing doctoral programs at the universities of Tehran, Tarbiat Modares, and the Islamic Azad University.

In 2001, he was nominated as the prominent researcher, in 2002 as the selected professor at the University of Tehran, and in 2004 as the national model professor.

Many authoritative works have been published by Professor Tavassoli so far, such as: "Sociological Theories"; "Sociology of work and occupation"; "Religious Sociology"; "Urban sociology"; "Sociology and Education: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"; "Research in Contemporary Scientific Society"; "Social participation in the conditions of an anomie community in relation to harms and deviations of the community with the participation of the community"; The translation of "Introduction to sociology (Bruce Cohen)" and "The future of the sociological classics (Irving Zeitlin)."

